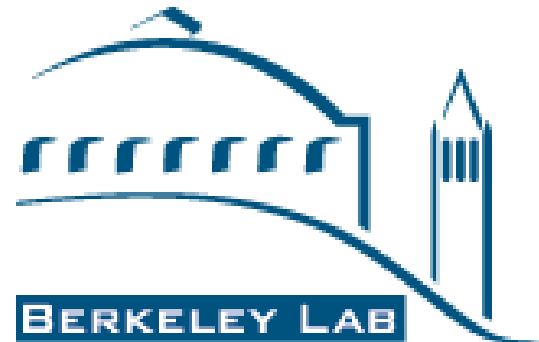
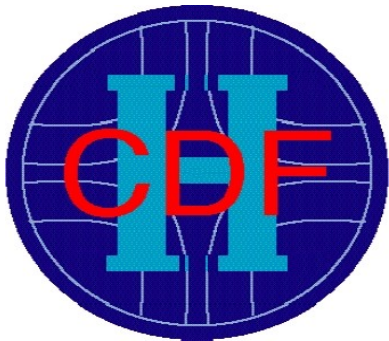


Search for a Standard Model Higgs at CDF

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On behalf of the CDF Collaboration

The LHC, Particle Physics and the Cosmos workshop,
13-15 July 2012, University of Auckland



Outline

- Introduction
- Overview the Higgs Search Strategies
- Recent Improvements
- CDF Higgs Search Results with Full Dataset
- Conclusion

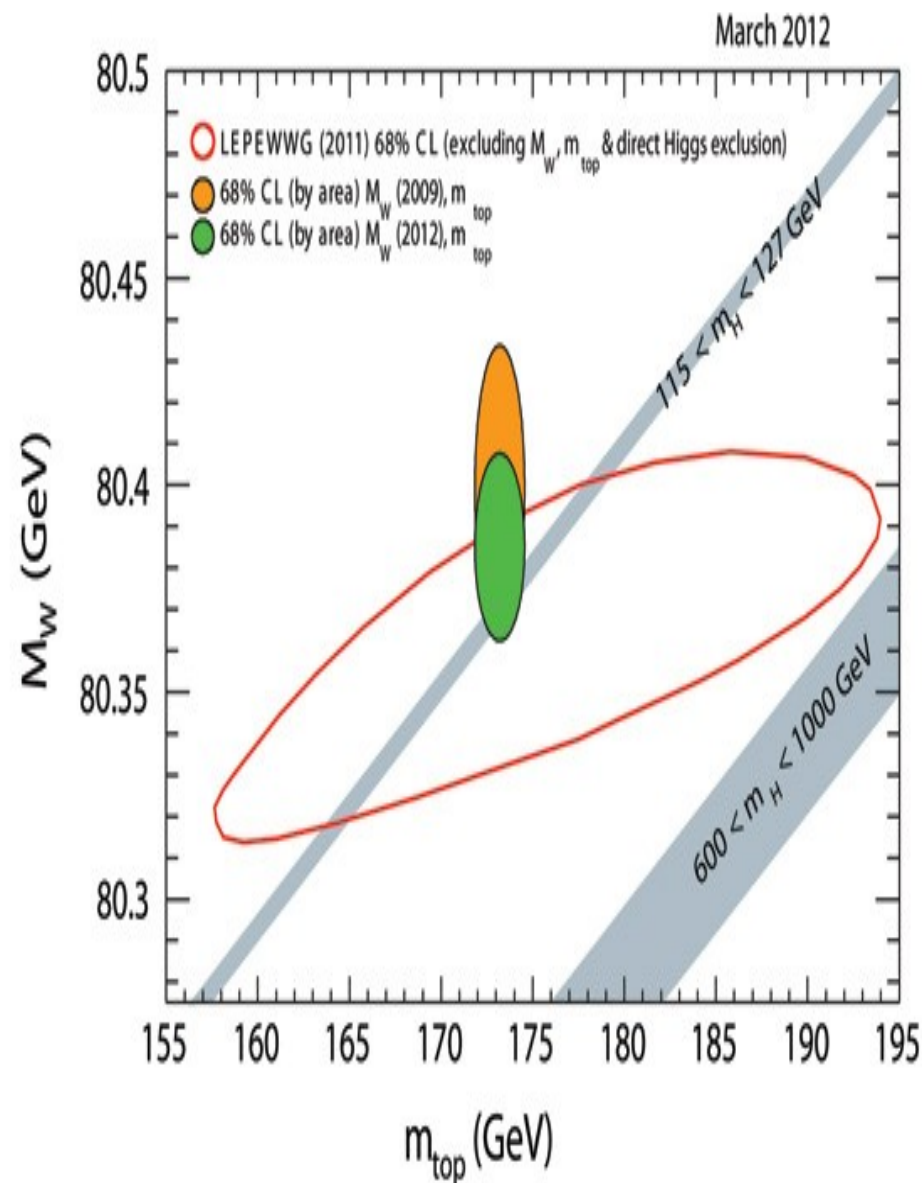
More Details:

<http://www-cdf.fnal.gov/physics/new/hdg/Results.html>

CDF searches in $WH \rightarrow l\nu b\bar{b}$, $ZH \rightarrow ll b\bar{b}$, $VH \rightarrow \text{met} b\bar{b}$, and their combination with full dataset have been submitted for publication.

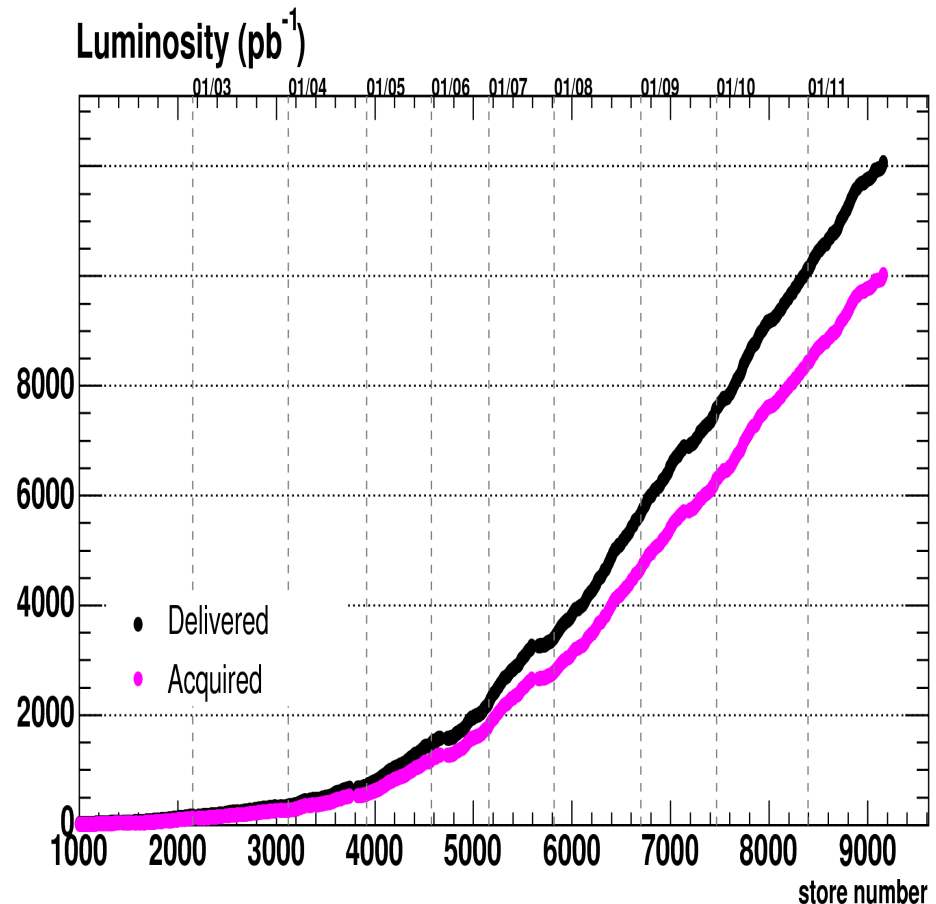
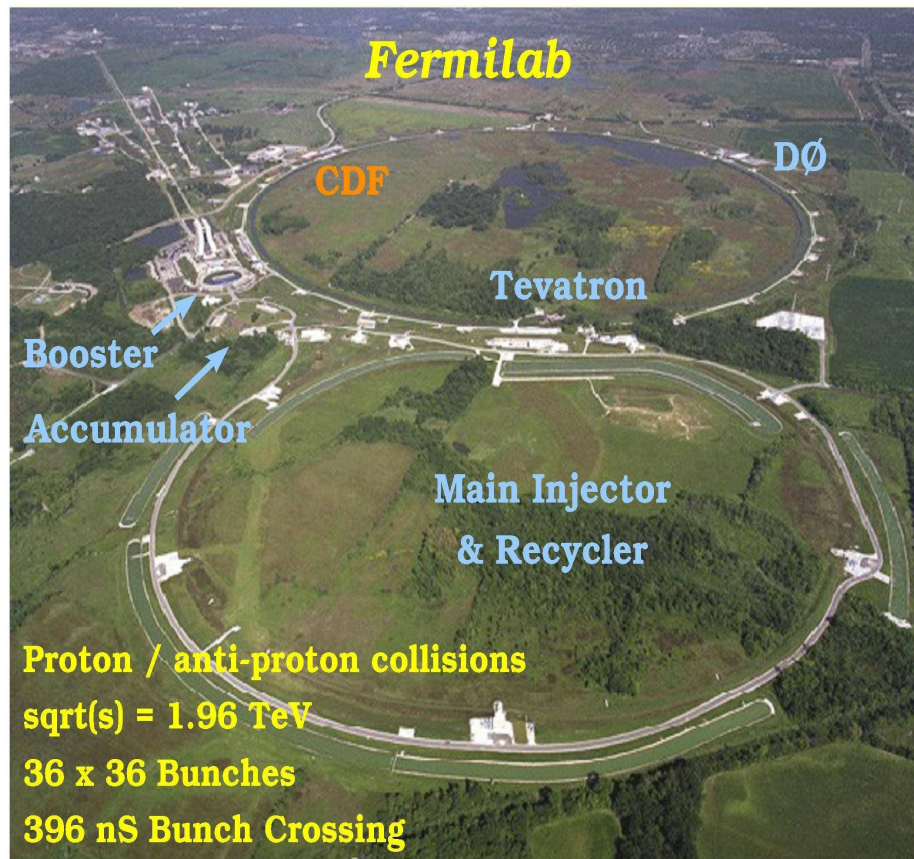
Introduction

- Higgs boson is hypothesized to be the remnant of the Higgs field that responsible for the electroweak symmetry breaking.
- **Higgs Mass Limits@95% CL:**
 - Indirect: $M_H < 152$ GeV
 - Direct: $122.5 < M_H < 127$ GeV
- While LHC just discovered a new Higgs-like particle, Tevatron search of $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay is still important and will provide a crucial test on the existence and nature of the Higgs boson.



The Tevatron

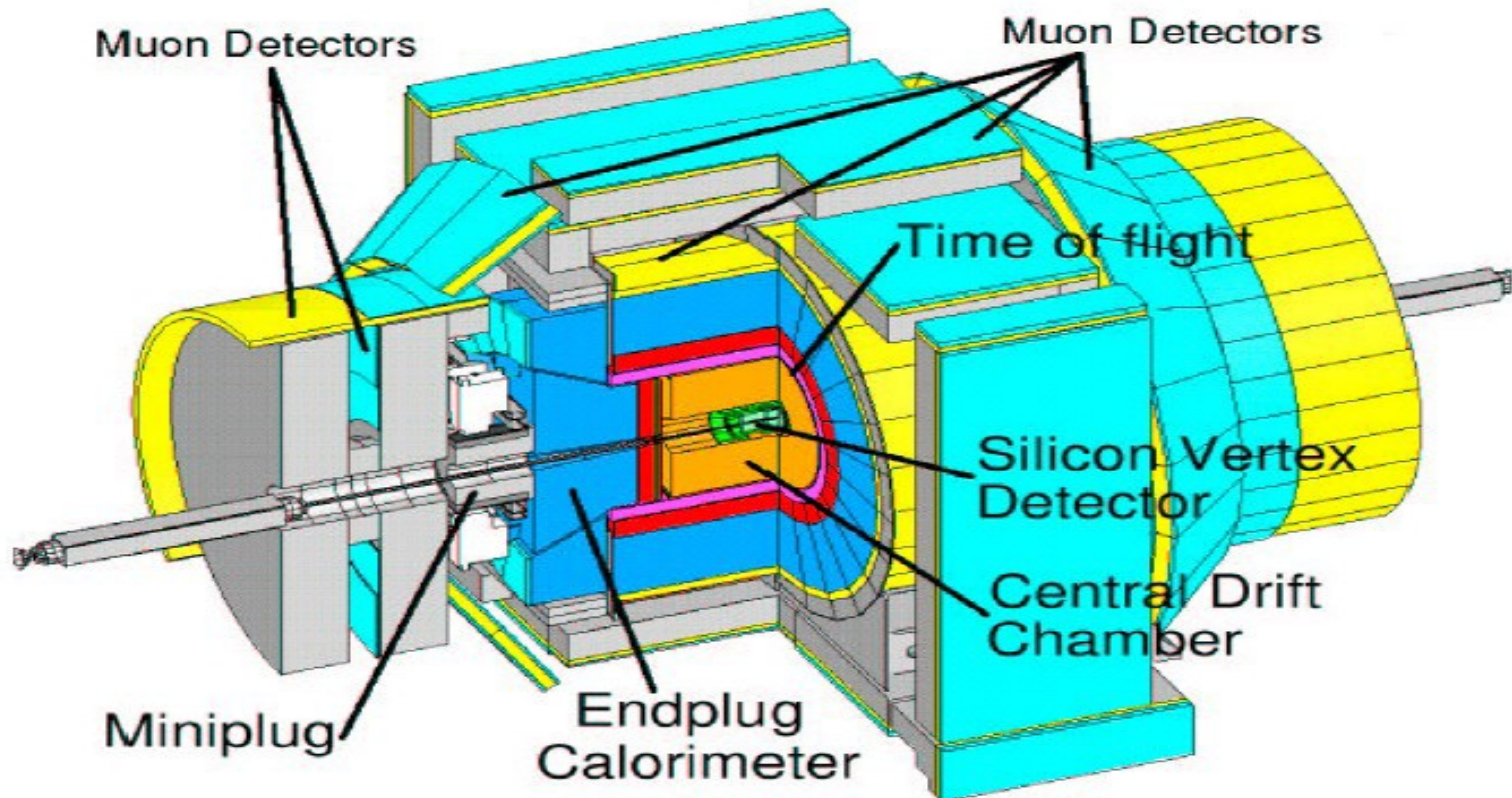
- Tevatron: p-pbar collision@1.96TeV, $L_{\text{peak}} = 4.3 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Delivered $\sim 12 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ data before shutdown on 9/30/2011.
- Most results presented are based on the full dataset ($\sim 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)



CDF General-purpose Detector

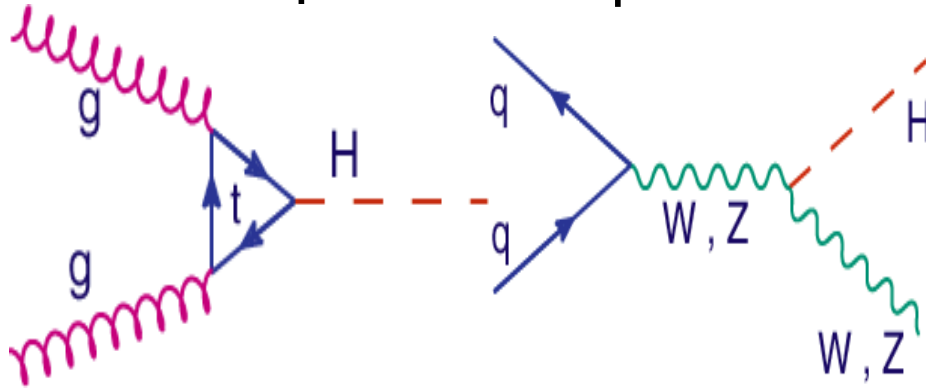
- Provides excellent: lepton ID, tracking, Vertexing, Jets, and Met.

CDF II Detector

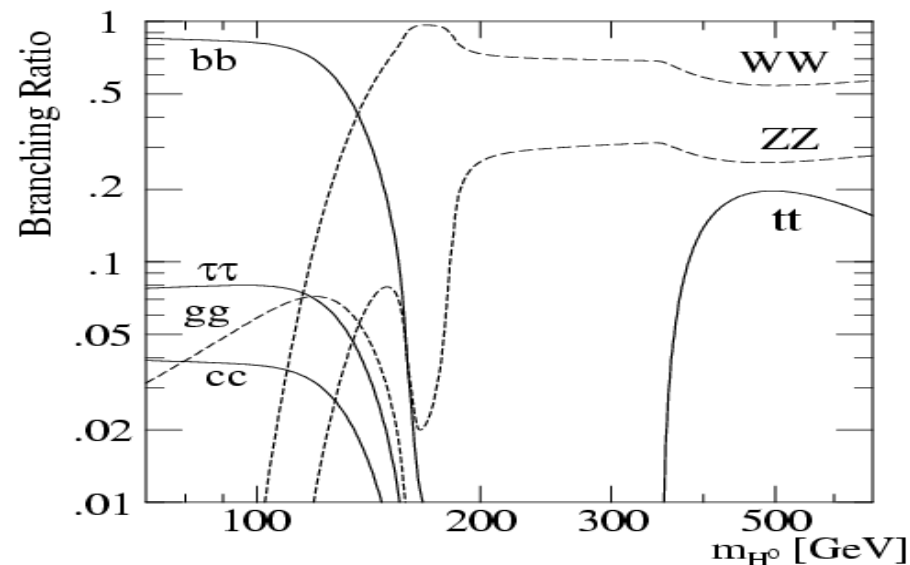
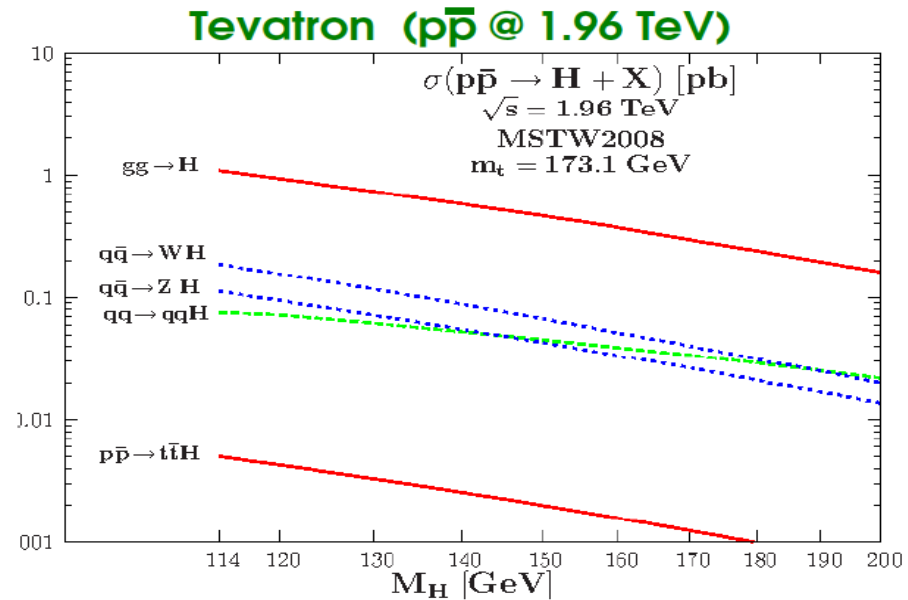


SM Higgs Production and Decay @ Tevatron

- Dominant production processes:

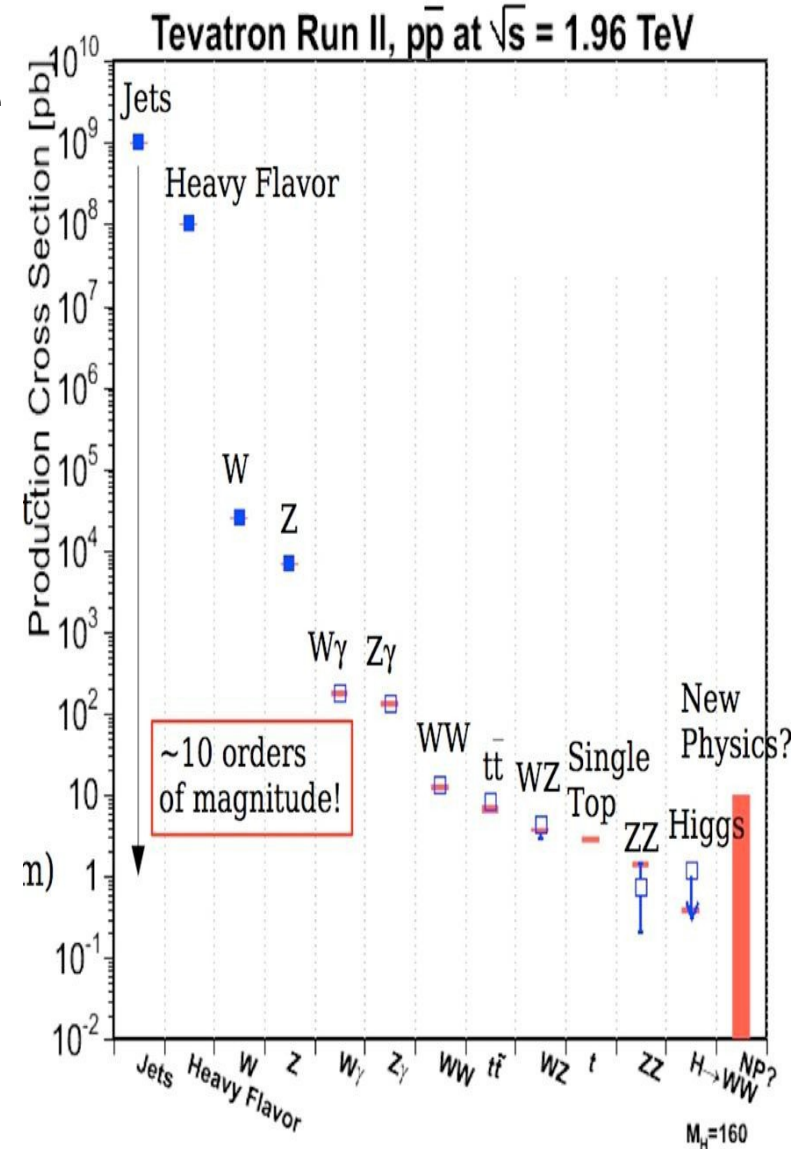


- For lower mass ($M_H < 135$ GeV):
 - Main decay: $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ in WH/ZH
 - Direct production $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ is limited by multi-jet QCD.
- For higher mass ($M_H > 135$ GeV):
 - Mainly decays: $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow WW, ZZ$
- Other decays: $H \rightarrow \tau\tau, \gamma\gamma$, and $t\bar{t}H$.

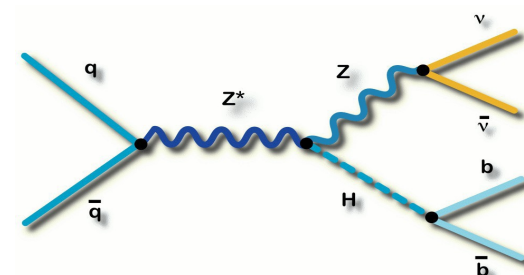
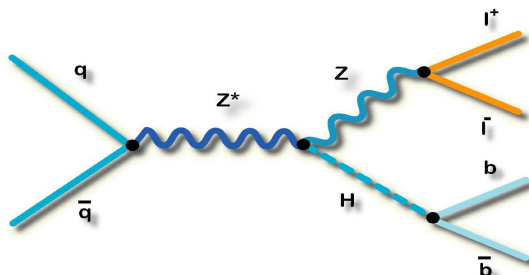
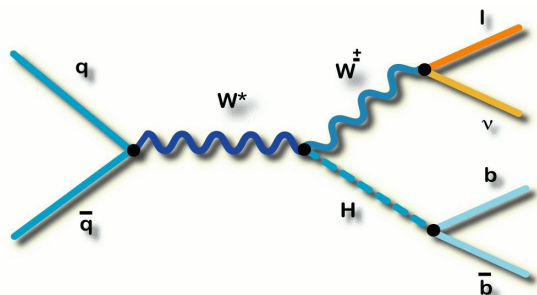


The Challenge

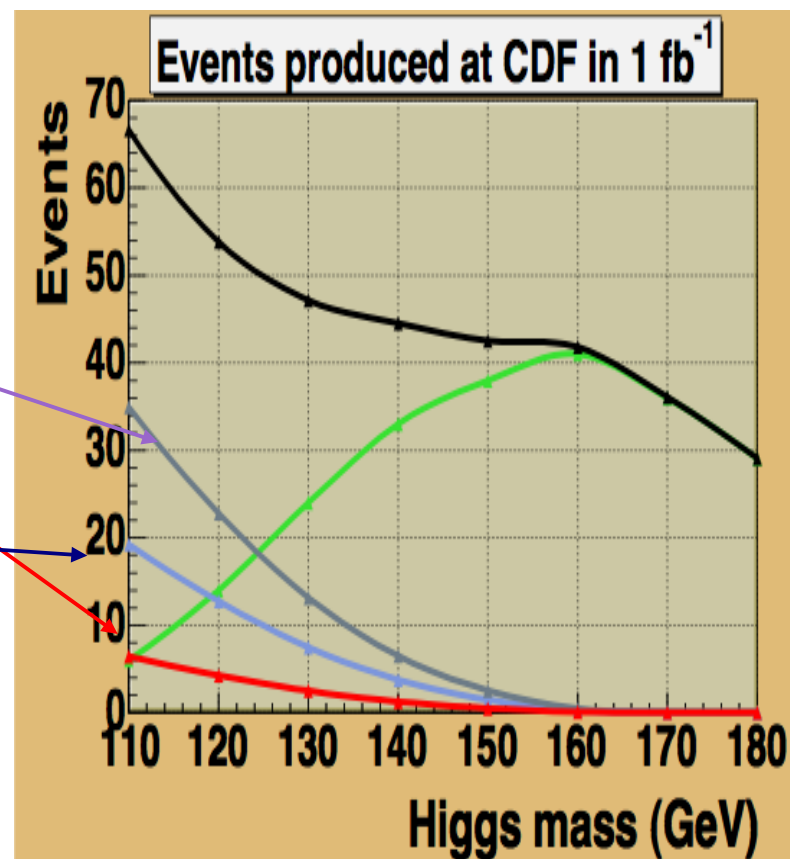
- The Challenge is due to that Higgs signal is so tiny compared to other SM process with the same final states.
- Search Strategy has evolved over years:
 - Maximizing signal acceptances using efficient triggers, lepton ID, and b-tagging that improves S/B to $\sim 1/100$.
 - Using multivariate analysis (MVA) to exploit kinematic differences of S and B that improves S/B to $\sim 1/10$.
- The procedures are iterated until the best sensitivity is achieved.



Main Low-Mass Higgs Signatures

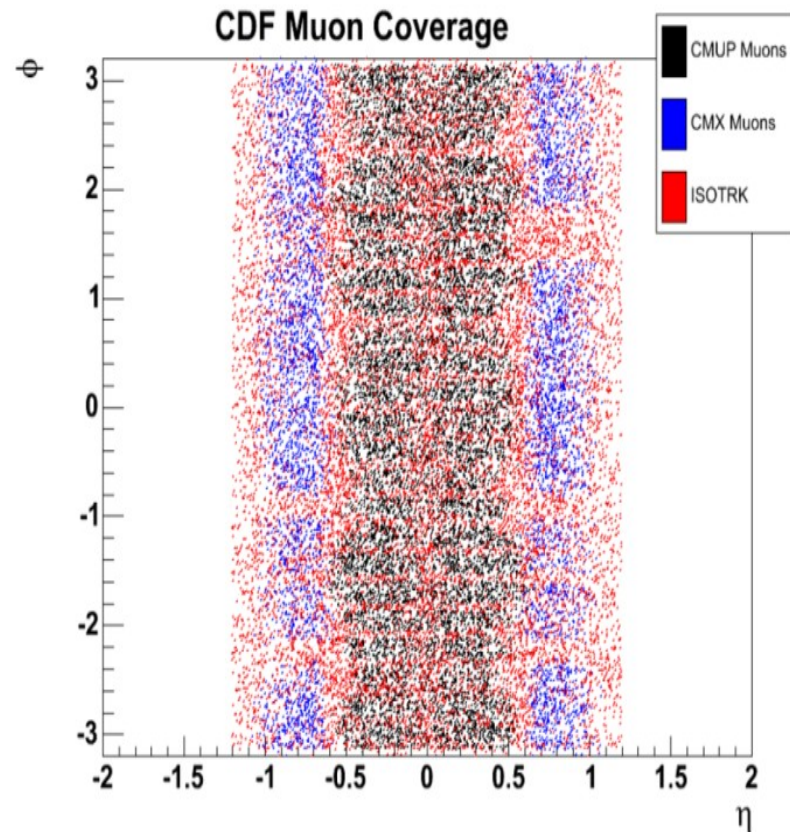
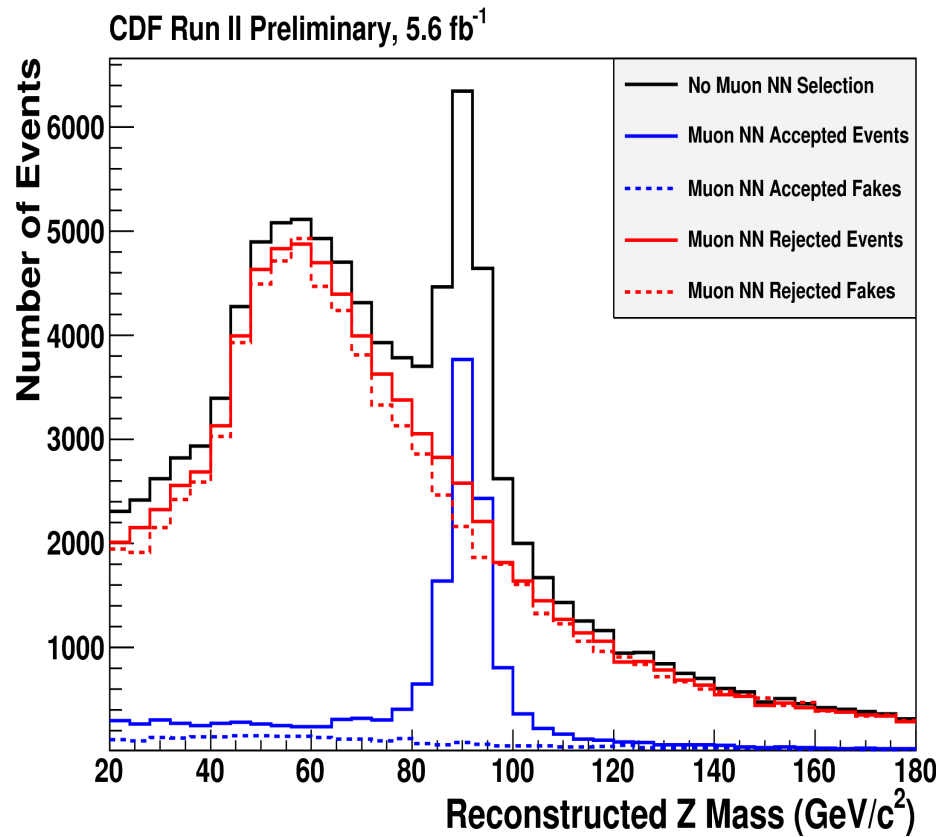


- Search for $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ resonance in association with W or Z .
 - $WH \rightarrow l\nu b\bar{b}$, most sensitive low-mass channel: one lepton+MET+ $2b$
 - $ZH \rightarrow ll b\bar{b}$: two leptons + $2b$
 - $ZH \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$, $WH \rightarrow (l)\nu b\bar{b}$: met + $2b$
- Expect total ~ 300 events with 10 fb^{-1} for $m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ before detector acceptances.



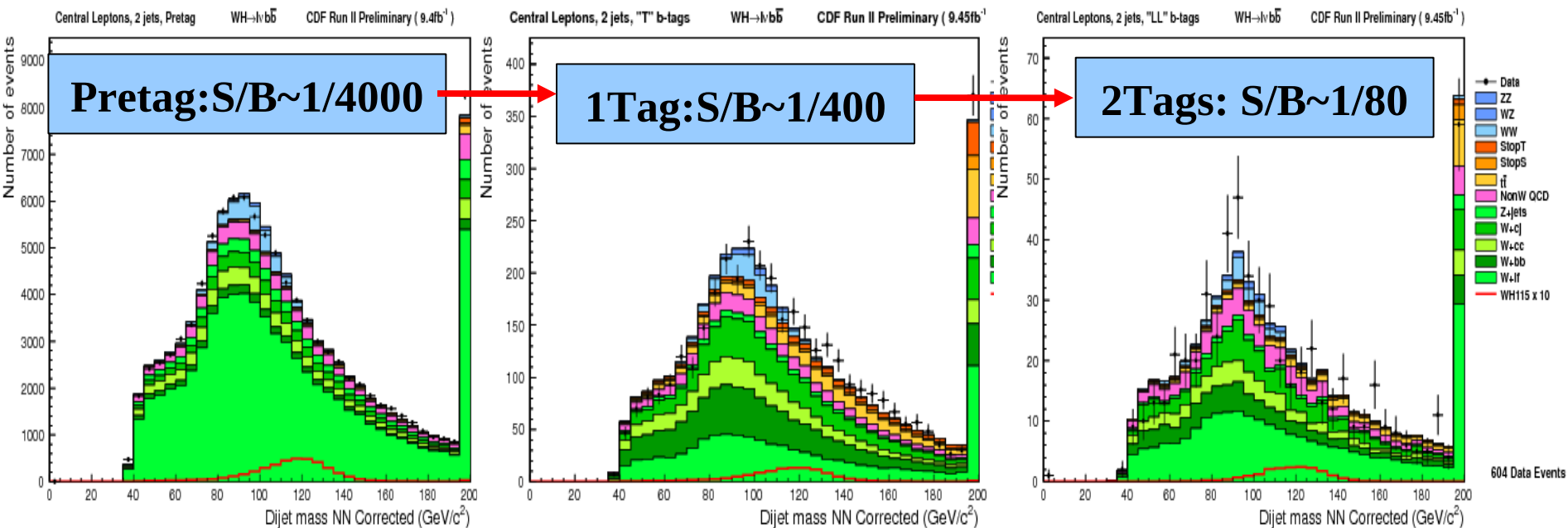
Maximizing Lepton ID & Triggers

- Selecting high Pt lepton with multivariate ID gains 20% more Z's than the cut-based selections.
- Including isolated high Pt track from met triggers.



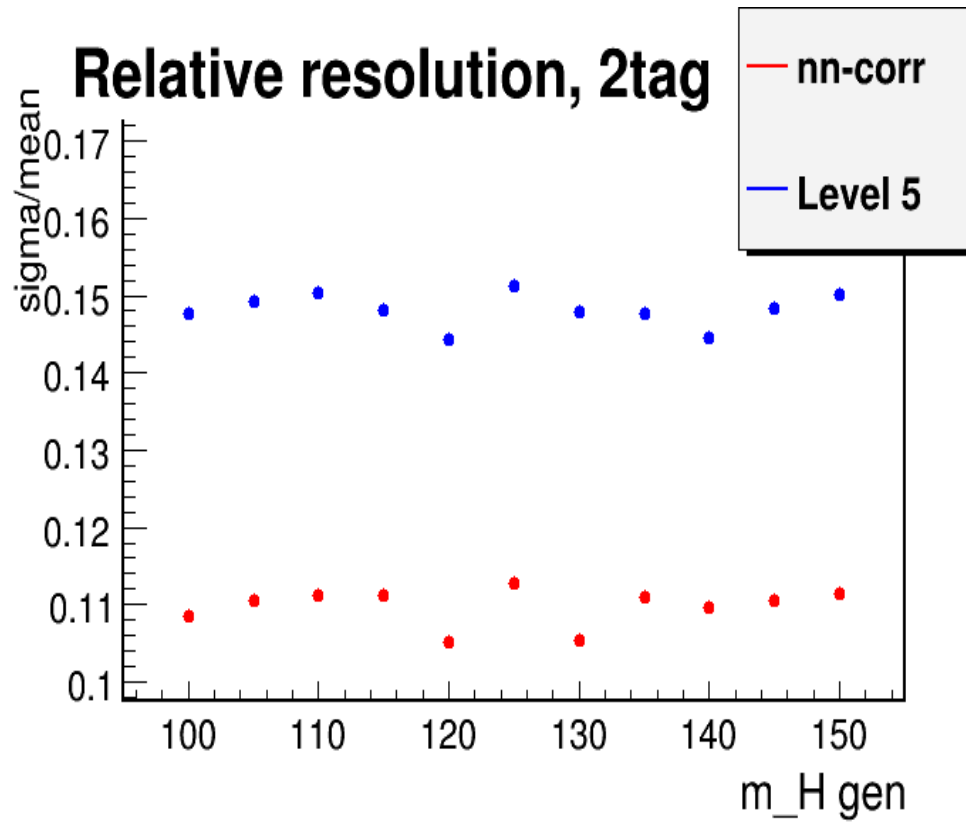
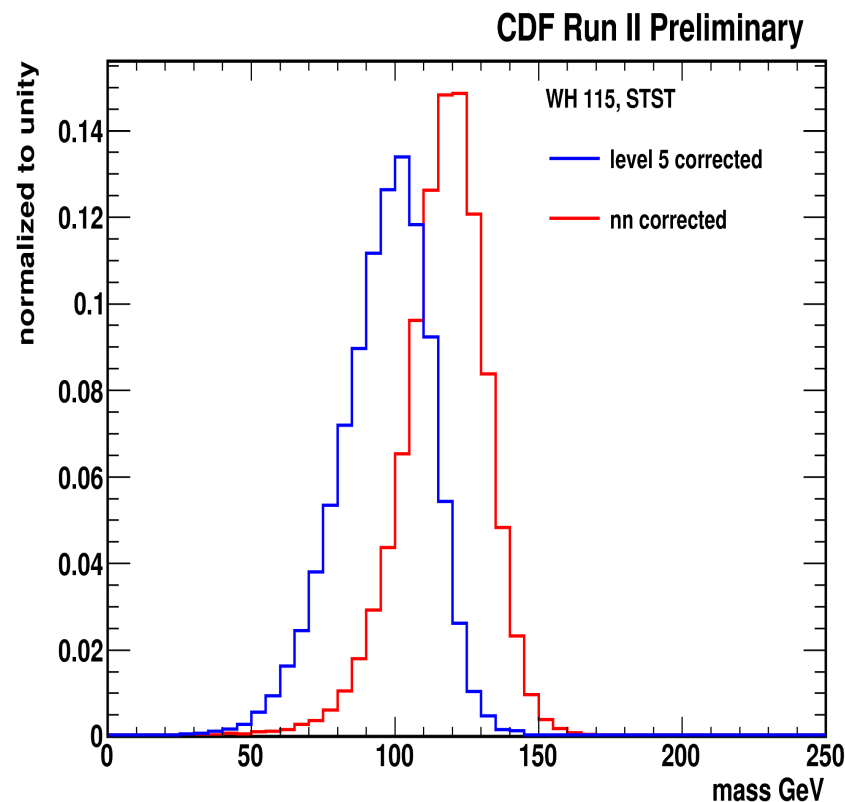
Improvement of b-tagging

- CDF uses MVA techniques to improve b-tagging that exploits the decay of long-lived B hadron as displaced tracks/vertices. Typical eff:40-70% with mistag rate:1-5%.
- Recently CDF combined existing b-tags into a Higgs optimized b-tagger (HOBIT), which improves eff by 20% while keeping mistag rate same.
- Requiring b-tag improves S/B from 1/4000 to 1/80 in $WH \rightarrow l\nu b\bar{b}$.



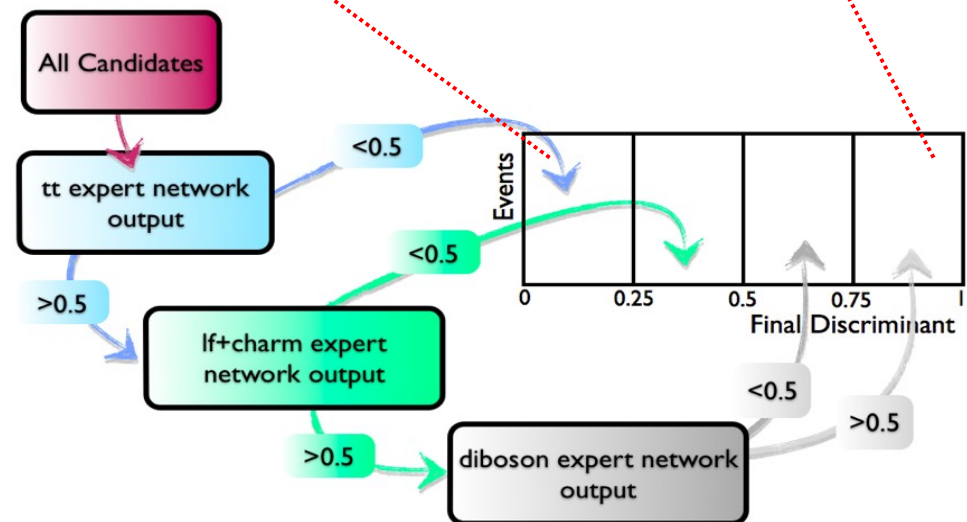
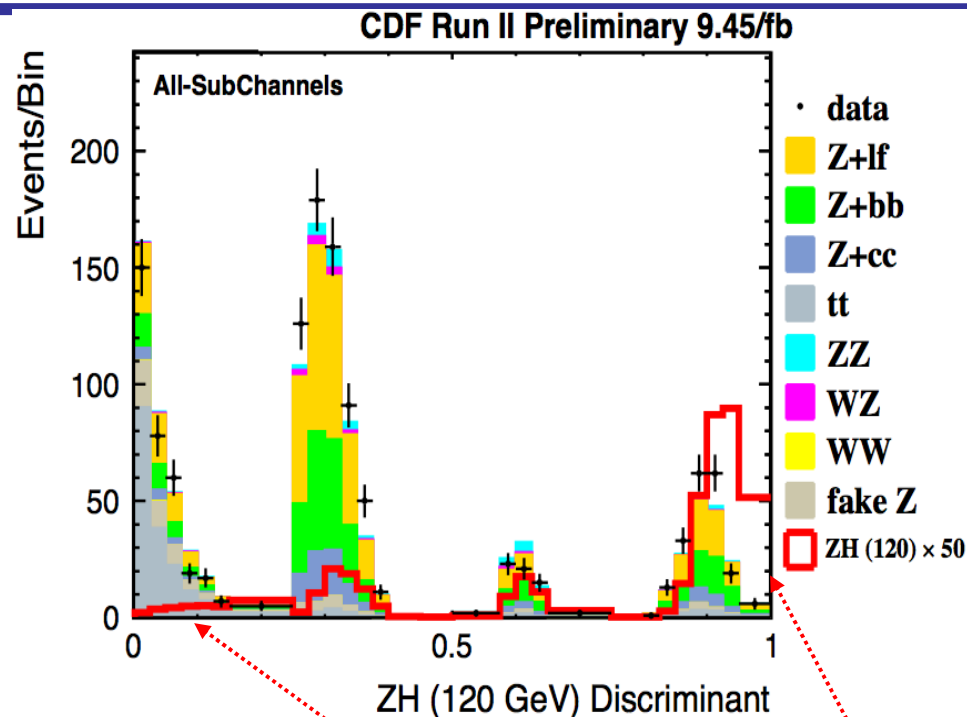
Improving Dijet Mass Resolution

- Invariant mass of two b-jets provides most discriminant power to separate signal from backgrounds.
- Important to achieve its best resolution by combining calorimeter and tracking information using Neural Network.



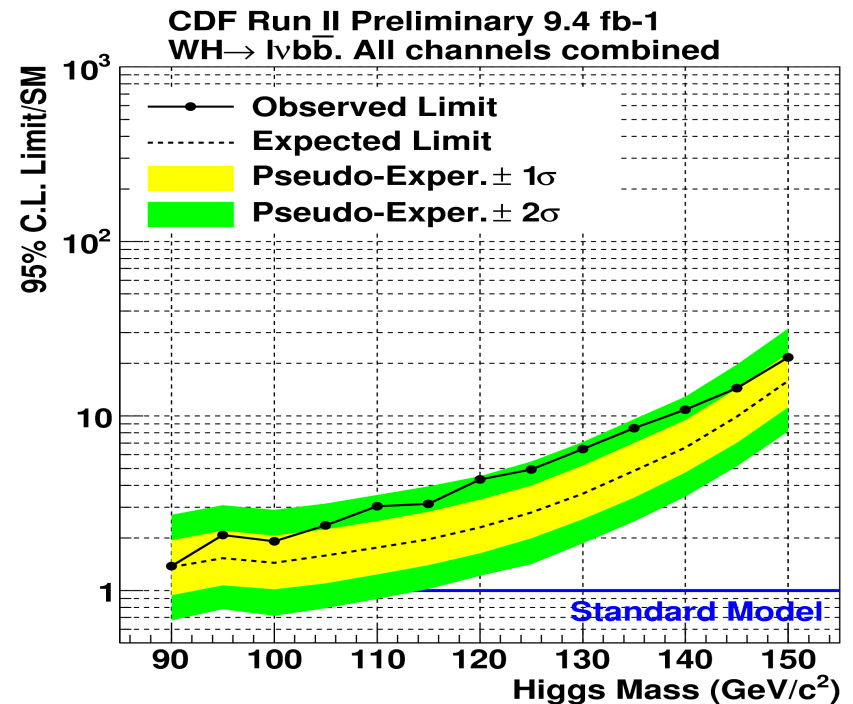
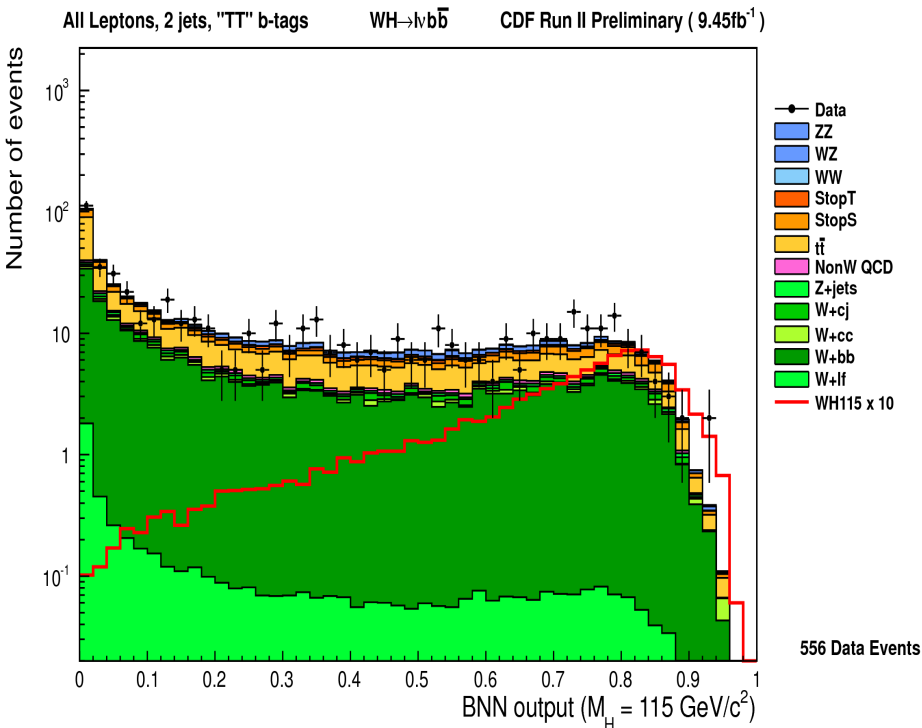
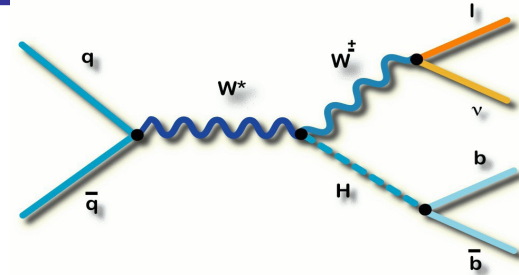
Improvement of Multivariate Discriminant

- Most Higgs Analysis uses MVA to improve bkgd rejection with a sensitivity gain of 25%, compared to single variable alone, e.g. dijet mass.
- We can further improve MVA by training against multiple bkgds, splitting analysis into subchannels based on S/B, e.g. lepton type, number of jets.
- Trained $ZH \rightarrow llbb$ against $t\bar{t}bar$, $z+c$, diboson, separately to build the final discriminant.



Search for $WH \rightarrow l\nu b\bar{b}$

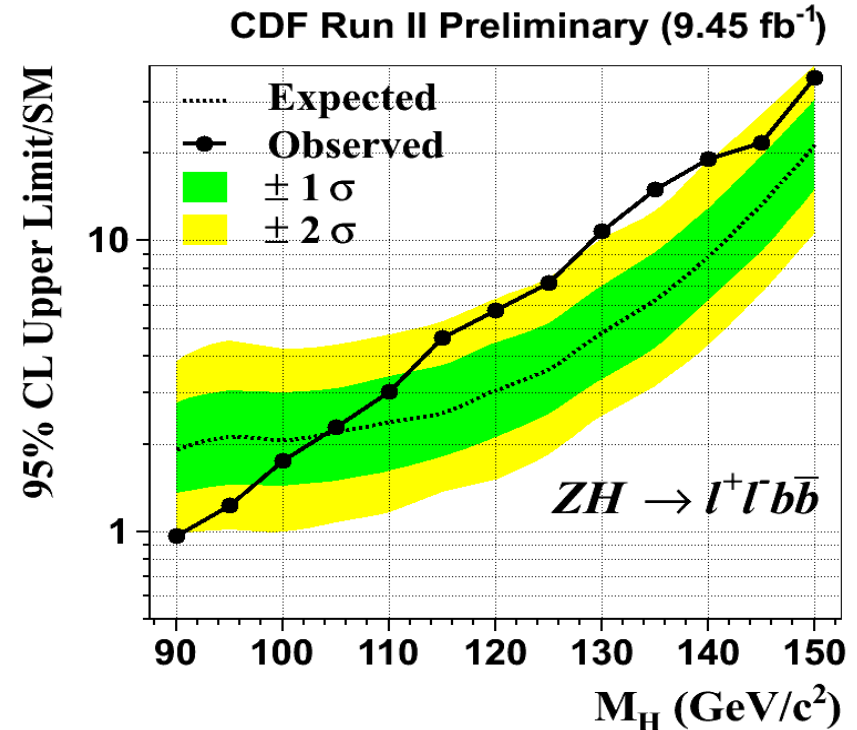
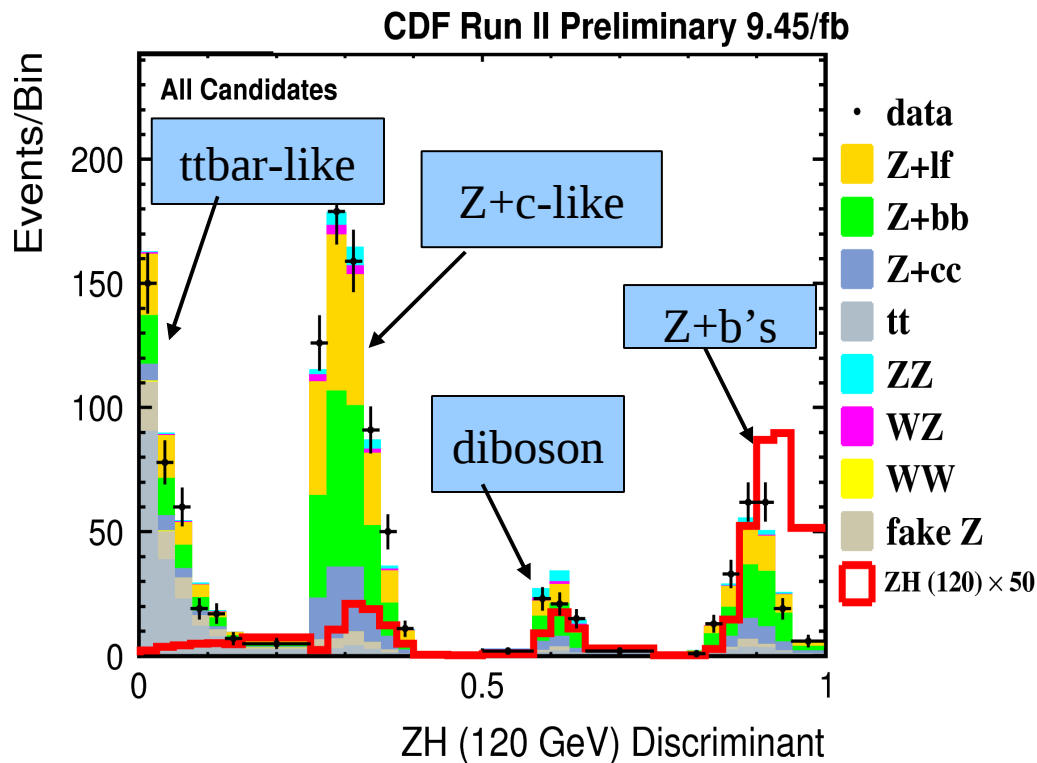
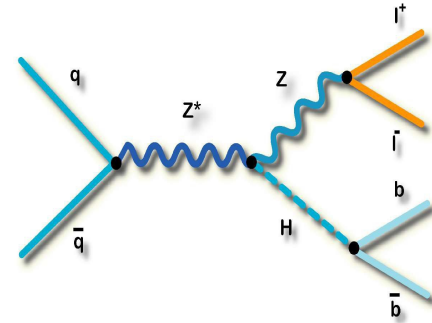
- $WH \rightarrow l\nu b\bar{b}$ is one of most sensitive channel.
- Easy to trigger on lepton, missing E_T , 2 and 3 jet.
- Require b-tag & MV discriminant (26-ch).



- Set 95% CL obs/exp limits: 4.9/2.8 @ $m_H=125$ GeV.

Search for $ZH \rightarrow l\bar{l}b\bar{b}$

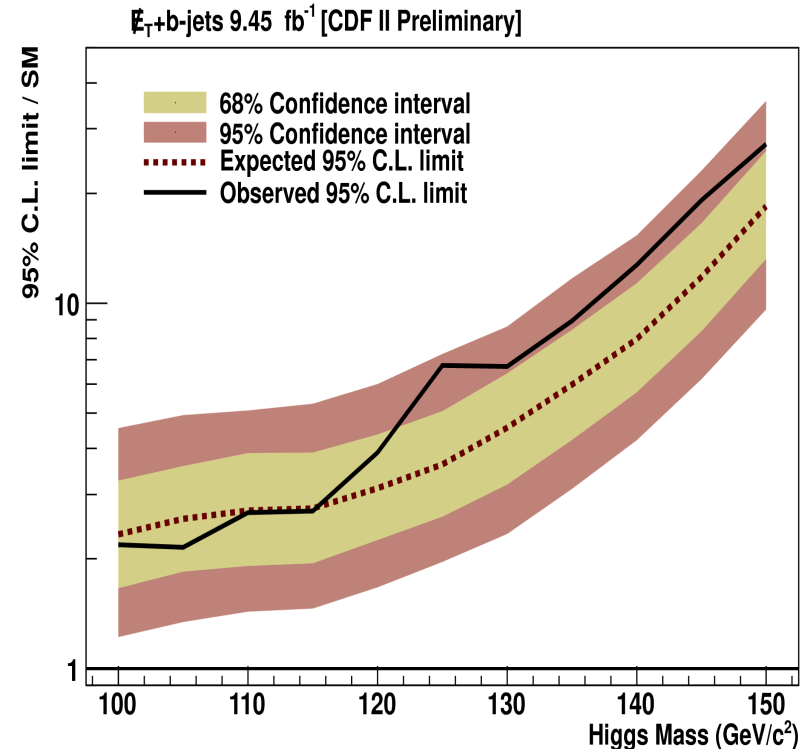
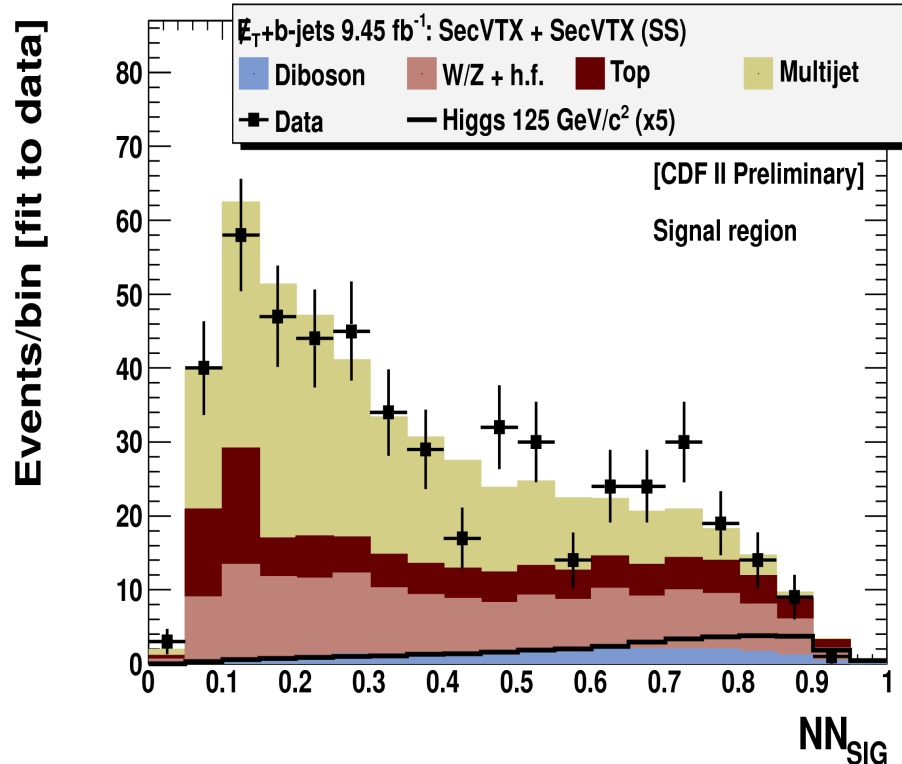
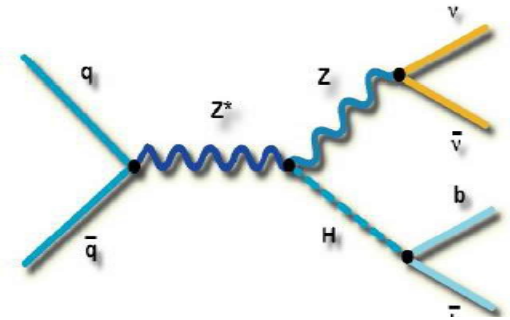
- Low event rate but clean signature.
- Select two leptons for $Z \rightarrow l\bar{l}$, 2/3 jets with btag (8-ch).
- Train NNs to isolate H from top, Z+c's, diboson, Z+b's.



- Set 95% CL limits on obs/exp: 7.1/3.9 @ $m_H=125$ GeV.

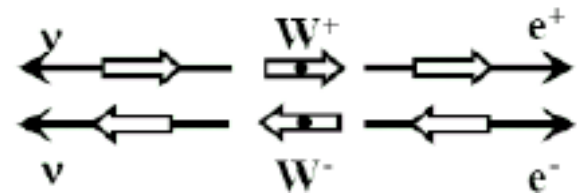
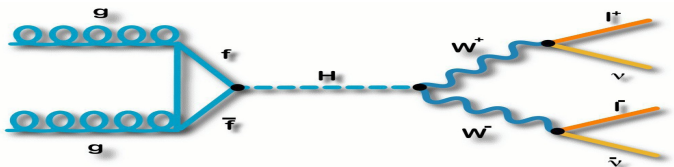
Search for $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$, $WH \rightarrow (l)\nu b\bar{b}$

- Large event rate with large QCD MJ, very difficult
- Require $\text{met} > 50$ GeV + 2/3 jets, b-tagging (3-ch).
- Train NN to separate Signal, background, QCD.

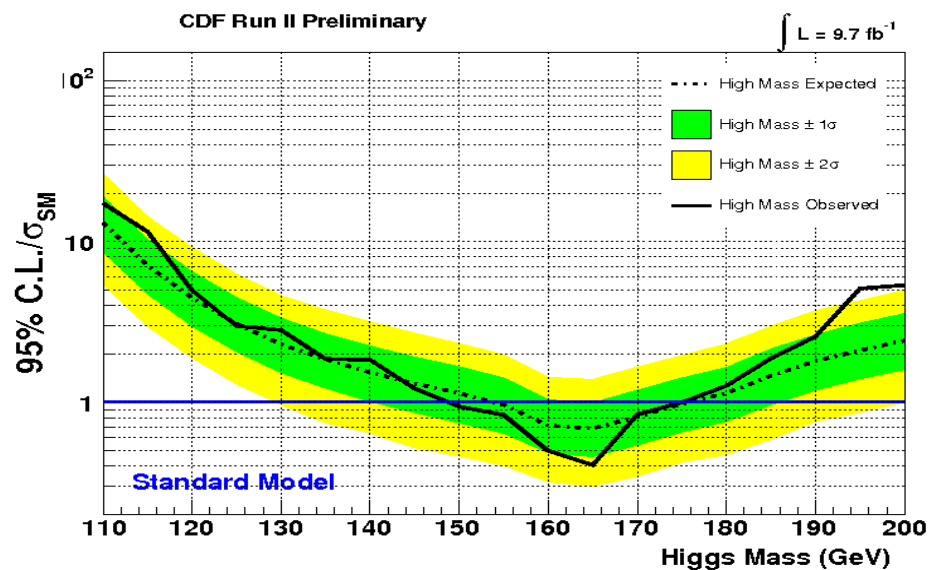
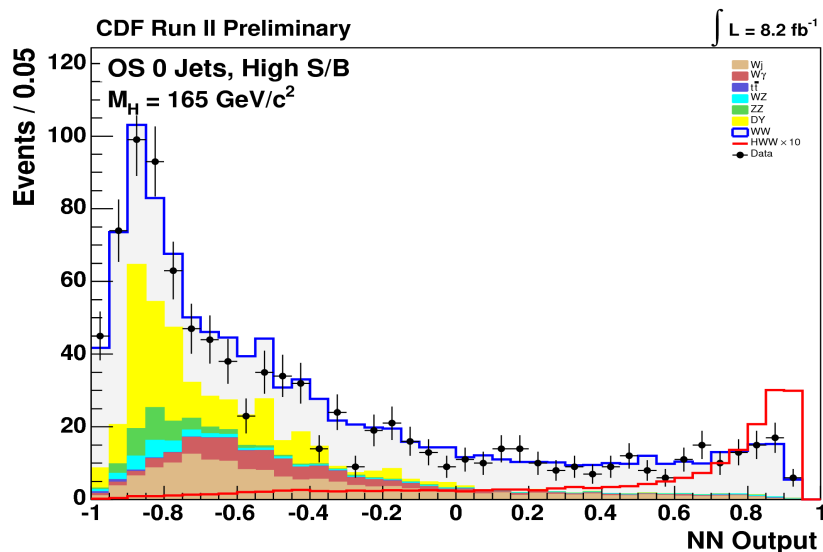


- Set 95% CL limits on Obs/exp: 6.7/3.6 @ $m_H = 125$ GeV.

High Mass Signatures



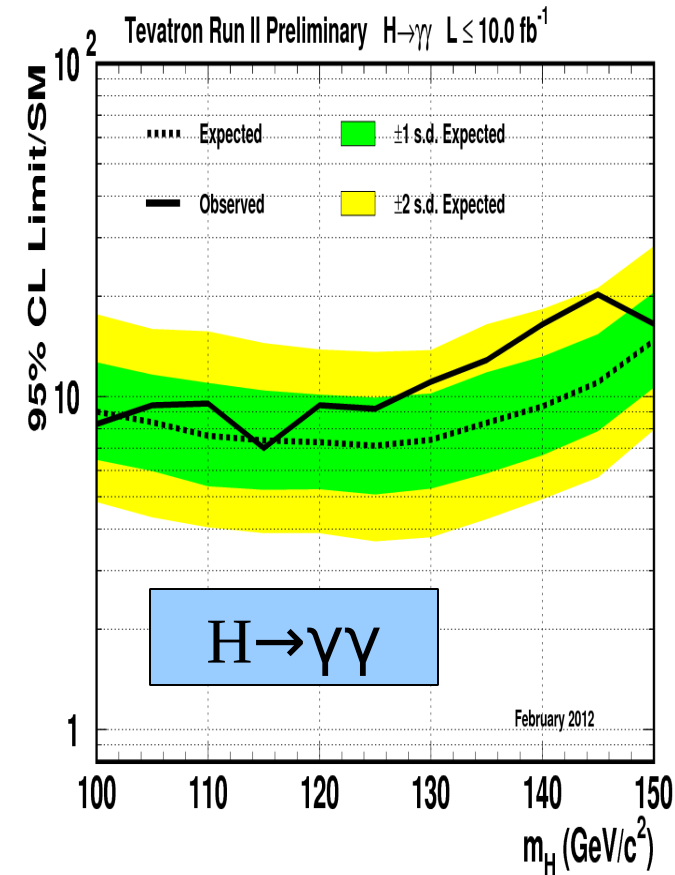
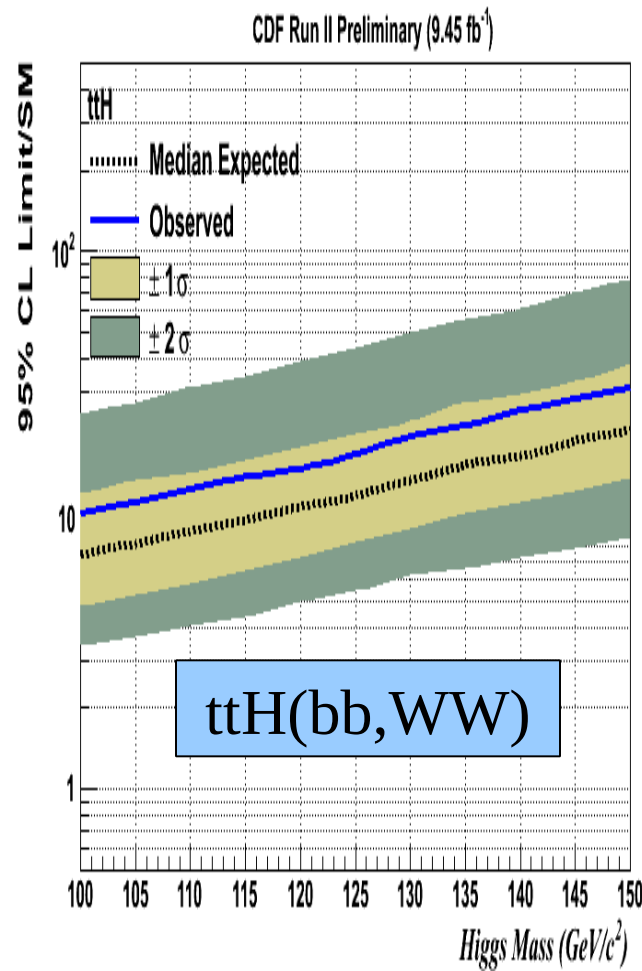
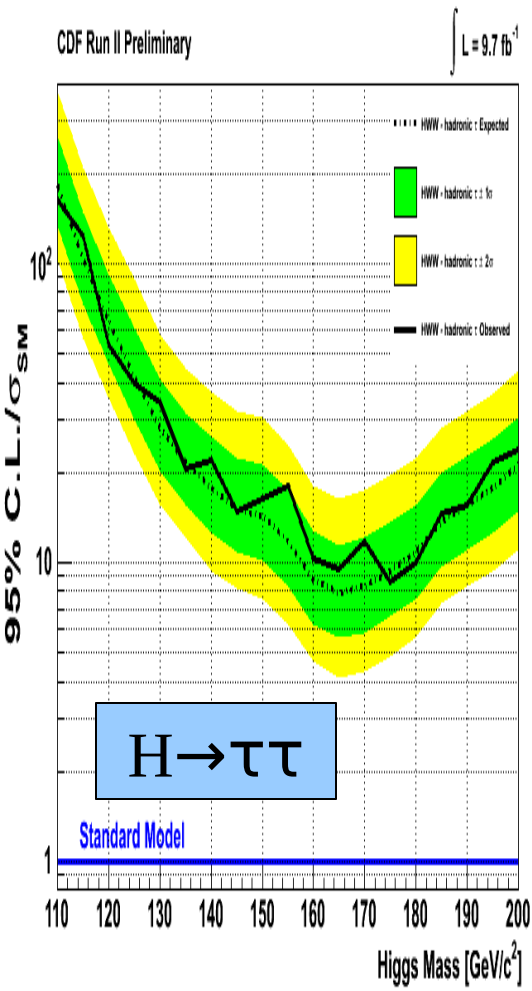
- Search for HWW inclusively that leads to many interesting final states.
- Most sensitive channels is $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow ll\nu\nu$: OS dilepton+met+0,1,2 jets (13 ch).
- Use MVA to separate signal from main backgrounds: WW and top.



- Set 95% CL Obs/Exp Limits: 0.40/0.67 @165 GeV

Other Searches

- Other searches ($H \rightarrow \tau\tau$, $t\bar{t}H$, $H \rightarrow gg$) are also being considered.
- They're not sensitive in SM, but every bit helps.



Combined Limits on SM Higgs Production

- CDF have searched for all possible SM Higgs production and decays and set limits with respect to nominal SM predictions.
- Combining all the channels to improve the CDF Higgs limit.

$WH \rightarrow l\nu bb$

$ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu bb$

$ZH \rightarrow ll bb$

$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$

$WH/ZH \rightarrow jj bb$

$ttH \rightarrow WbWb\ bb$

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

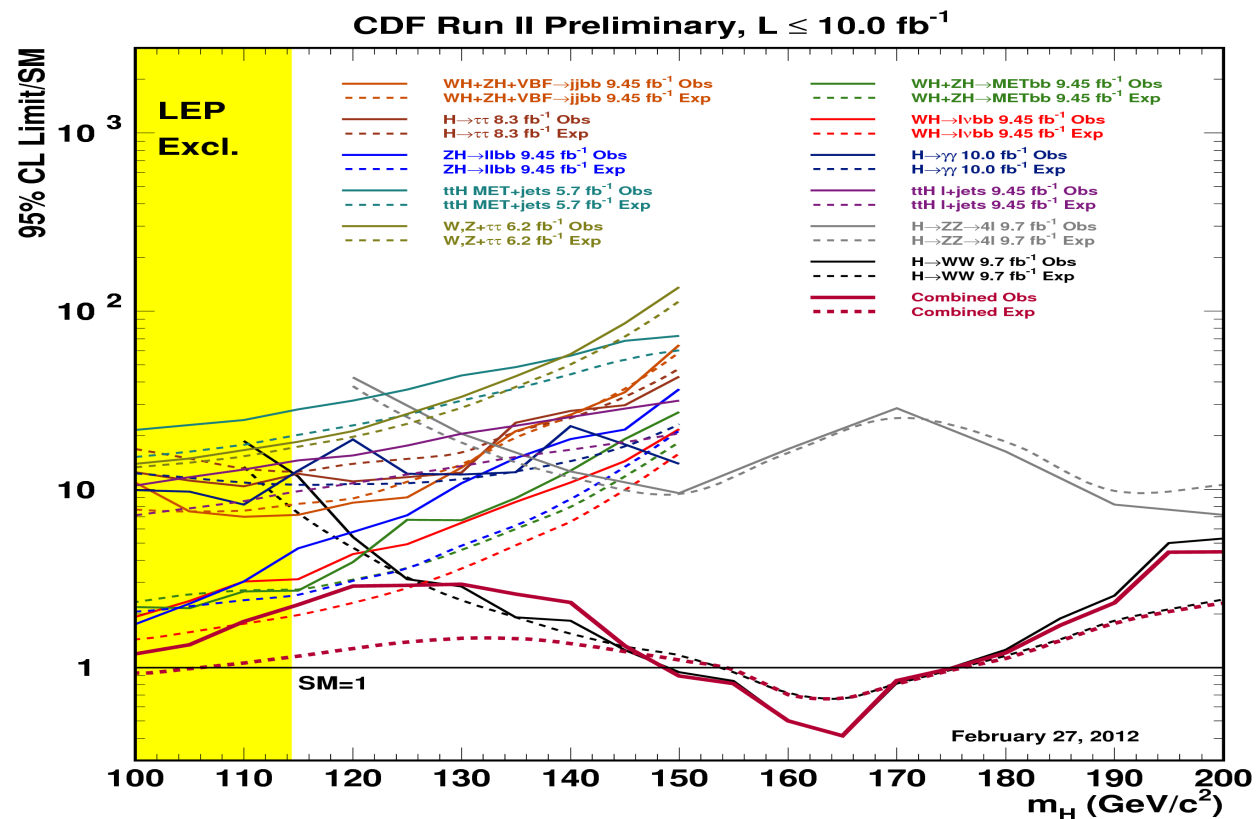
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$

$VH \rightarrow (l\nu, ll)\tau\tau$

$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu jj$

$VH \rightarrow VWW$

$H \rightarrow ZZ$

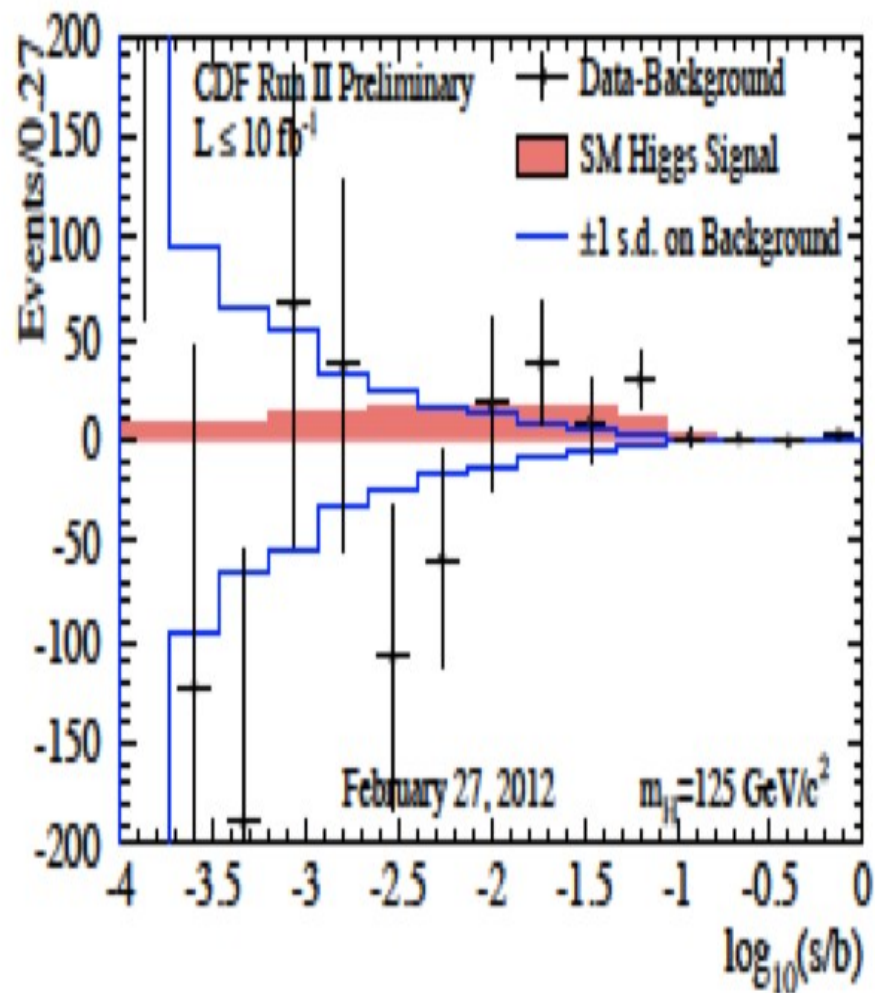
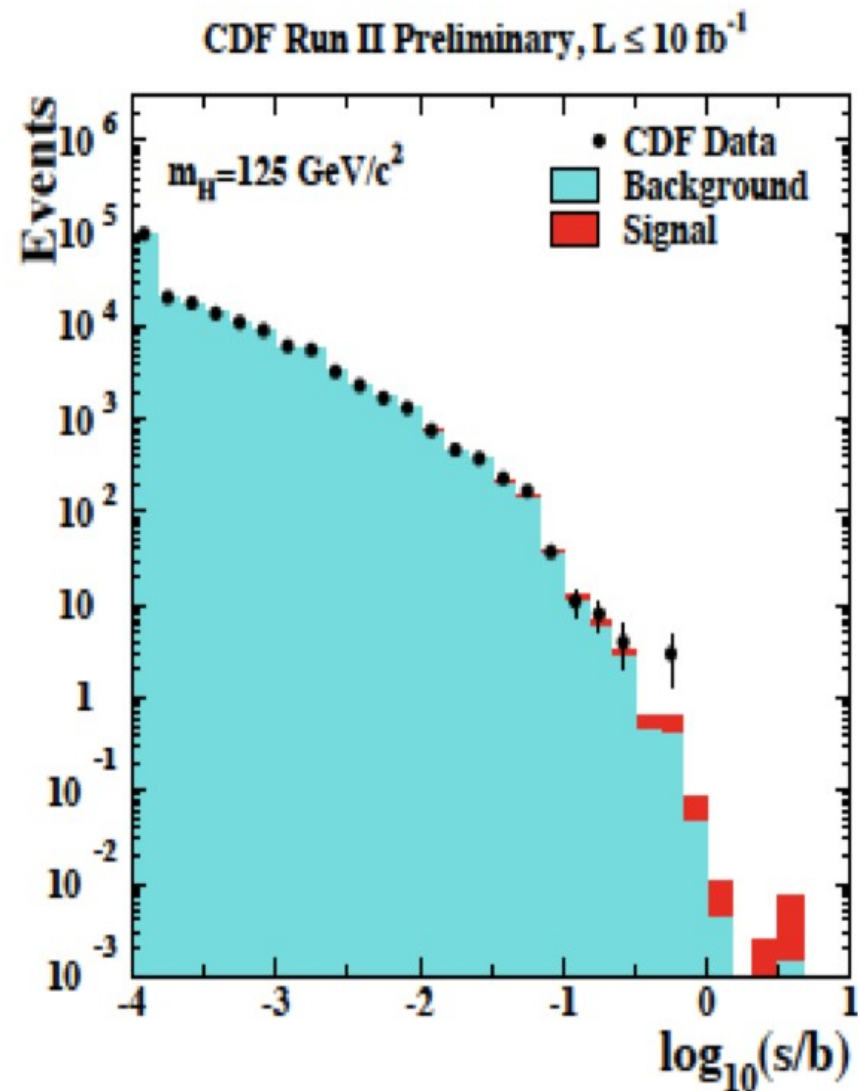


Systematic Uncertainties

- Two types of systematic on estimated signal and background:
 - Rate systematic: only affect overall normalization
 - Shape systematic: change differential distribution, i.e. due to JES, MC modeling
- Systematic correlated between channels:
 - Integrated luminosity (6%) , Trigger eff and Lepton Id (2-5%)
 - Btag SF (3.9-7.8%), Mistags (10-20 %)
 - JES(rate+shape), ISR/FSR + PDF + Q^2 (rate)
 - Theoretical cross sections (rate)
 - MC simulation of W/Z+HF (rate only)
- Instrumental backgrounds (no-W) are treated as independent (30%).
- Most of nuisance parameters are well constrained in the dominant background region and are not sensitive to the initial input values.
- Reweight W+HF MC to the pretag data and no effect on NN output is found.

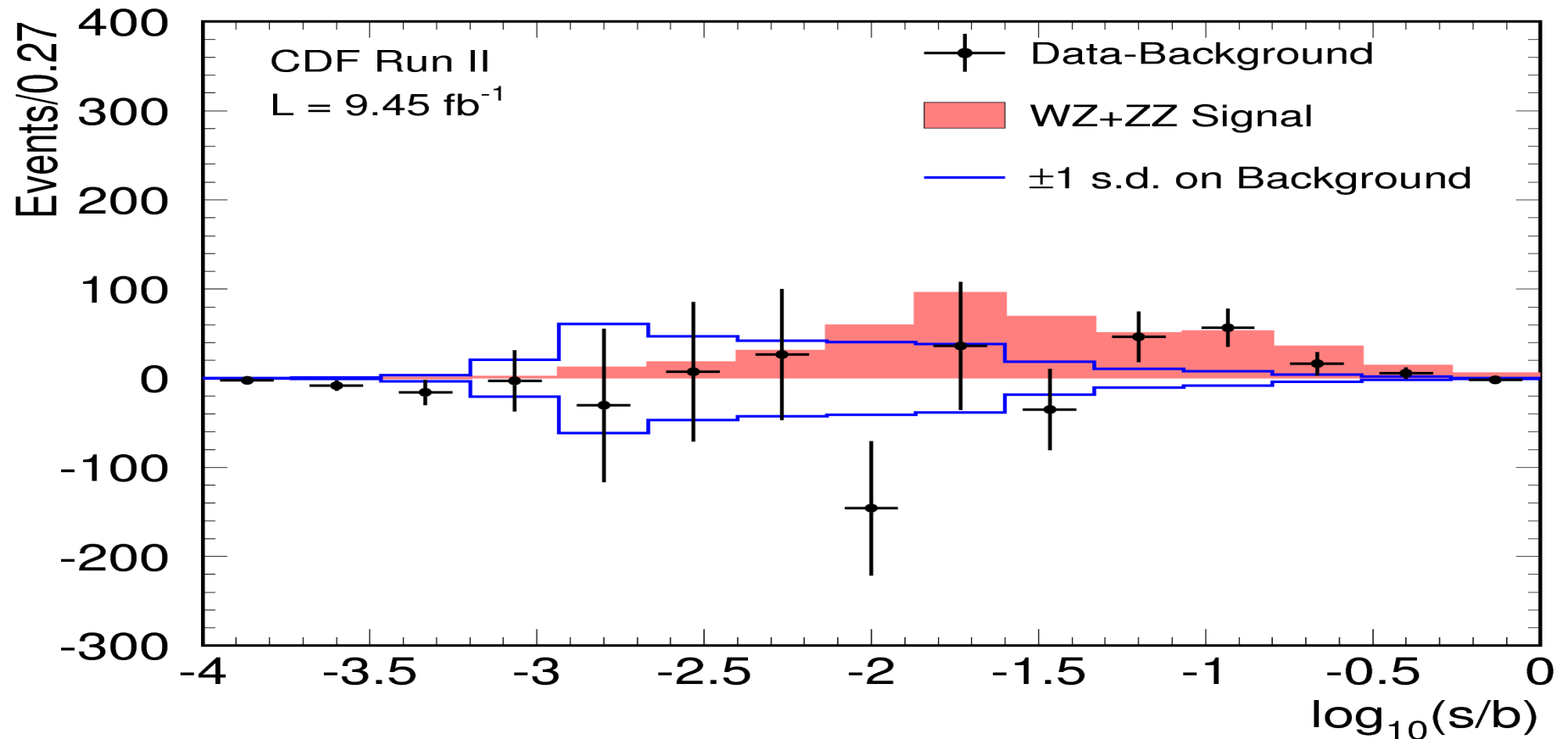
Cumulative Discriminant at $M_H=125$ GeV

- Display events from all channels, ordered by S/B for $M_H=125$ GeV.



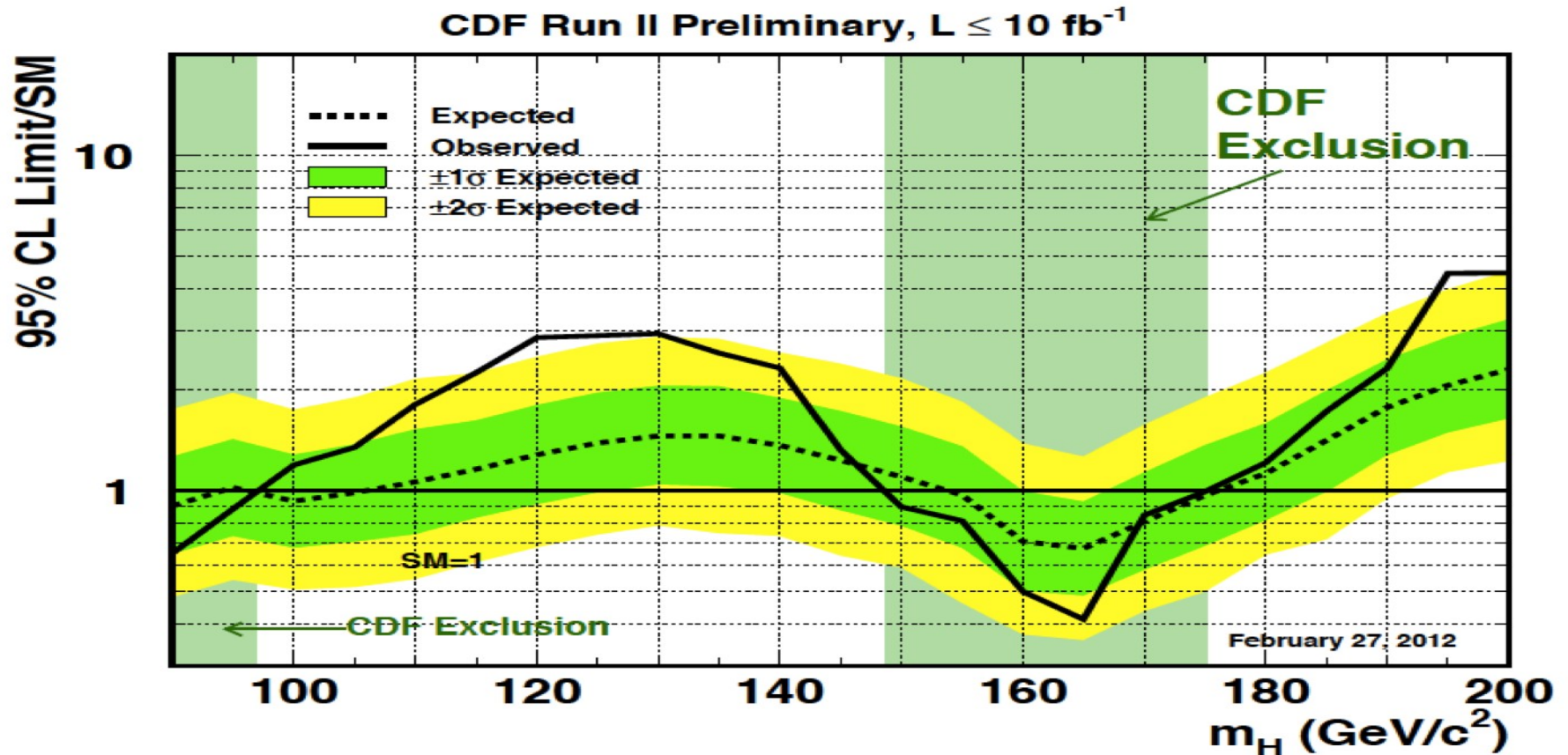
Searching for $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

- To validate search strategy, we have looked for $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ in association with a W or Z using similar signatures: $WZ/ZZ \rightarrow l\bar{l}b\bar{b}$, $lvb\bar{b}$, $v\bar{v}b\bar{b}$.
- Measured $\sigma_{WZ+ZZ} = 4.1 + 1.4 - 1.3 \text{ pb}$, compared to SM prediction of 4.4 pb



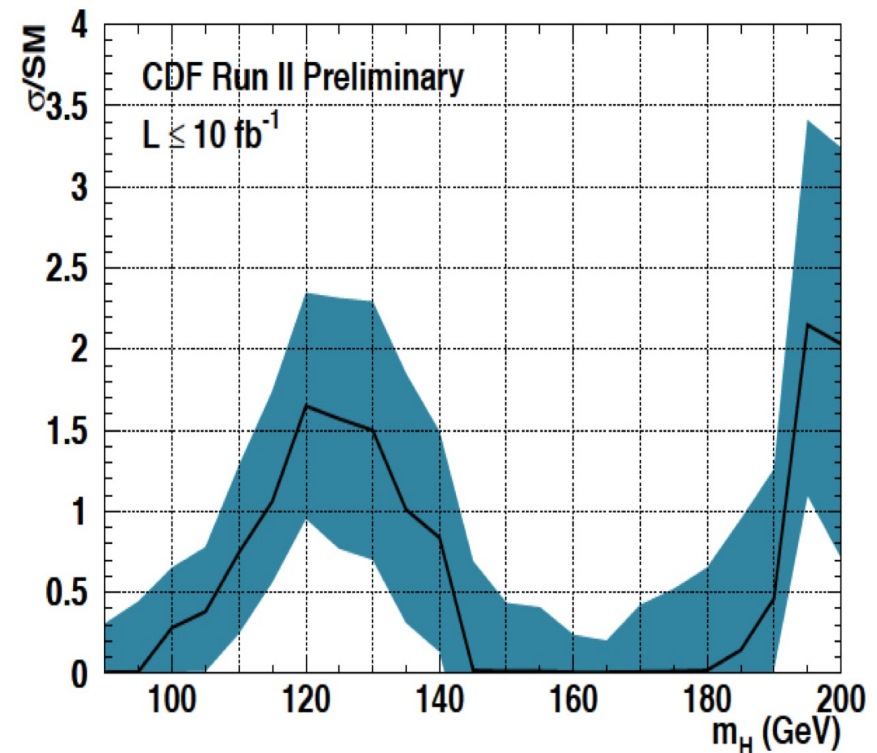
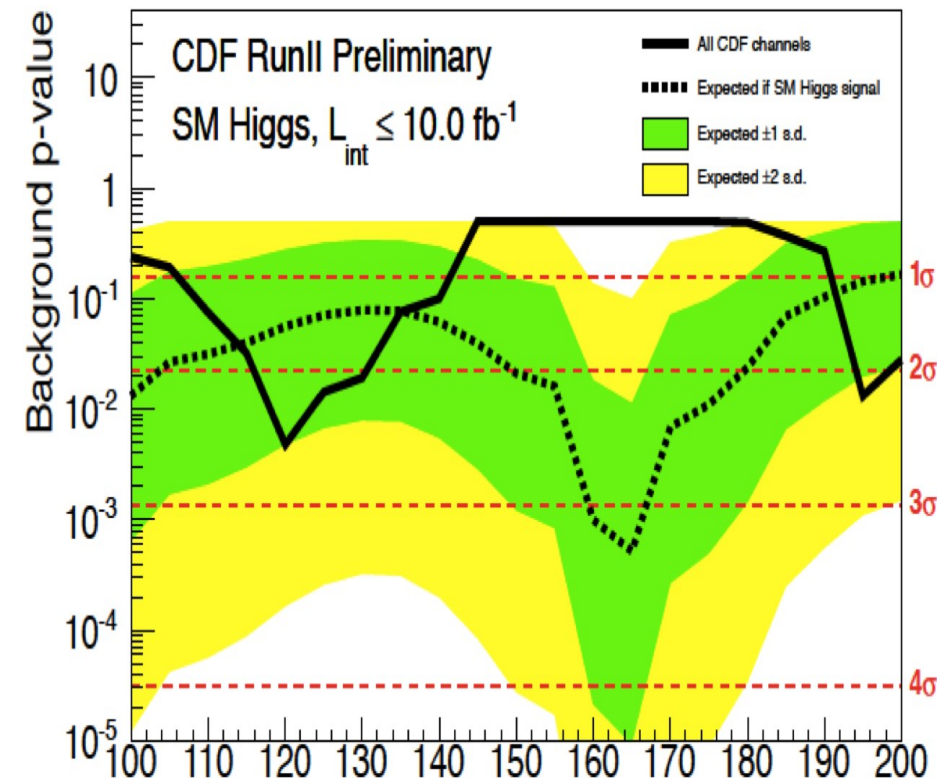
CDF Combination

- Exclude high mass: 148.8-175.2 with expectation of 153.8-176.1 GeV/c^2 and low mass: <96.9 with expectation of <94.2 and 96.1-106 GeV/c^2 .
- Broad excess($>2\sigma$) observed between 115-130 GeV/c^2 .



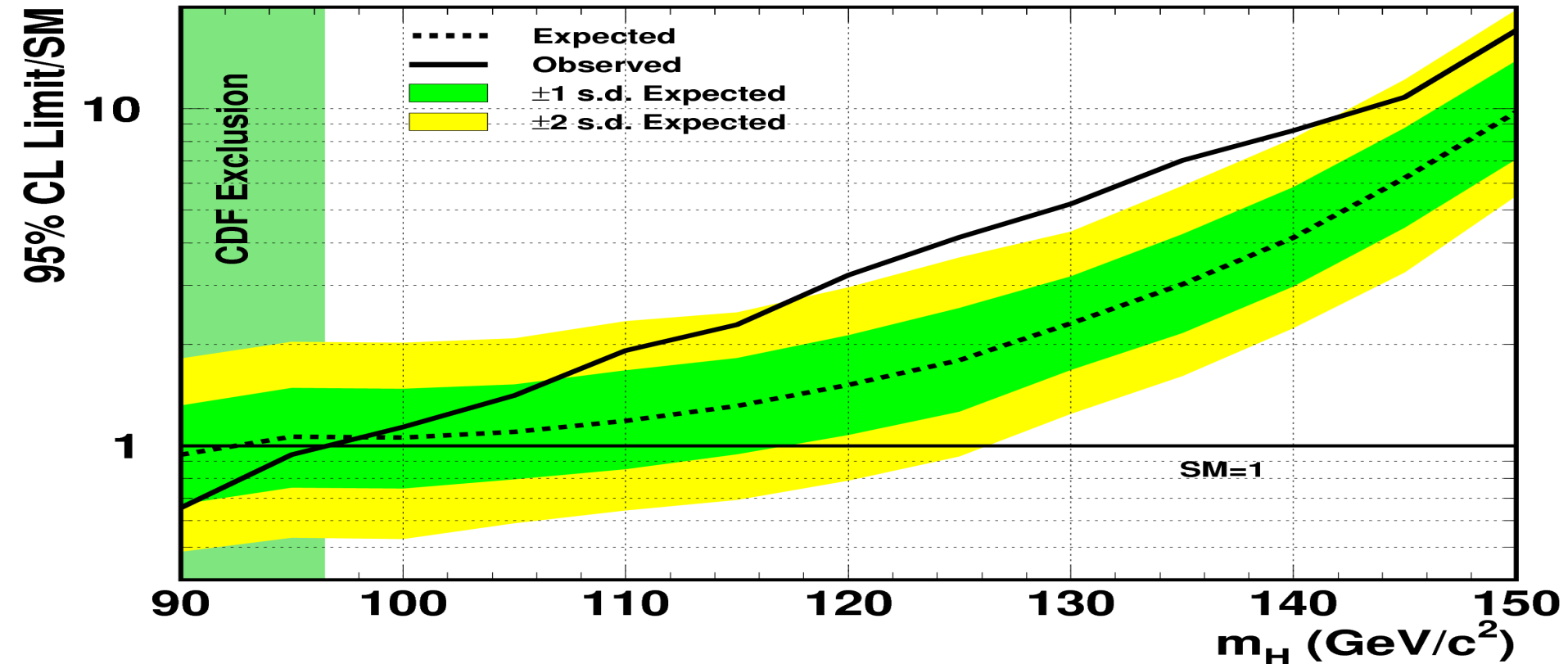
Quantifying the Excess

- Calculating local p-value distribution for background-only hypothesis.
- Broad excess observed between 115-130 GeV with a global p-value of 2.1 sigma with LEE factor of 4
- Fits to the cross section strength, consistent with SM Higgs Production.



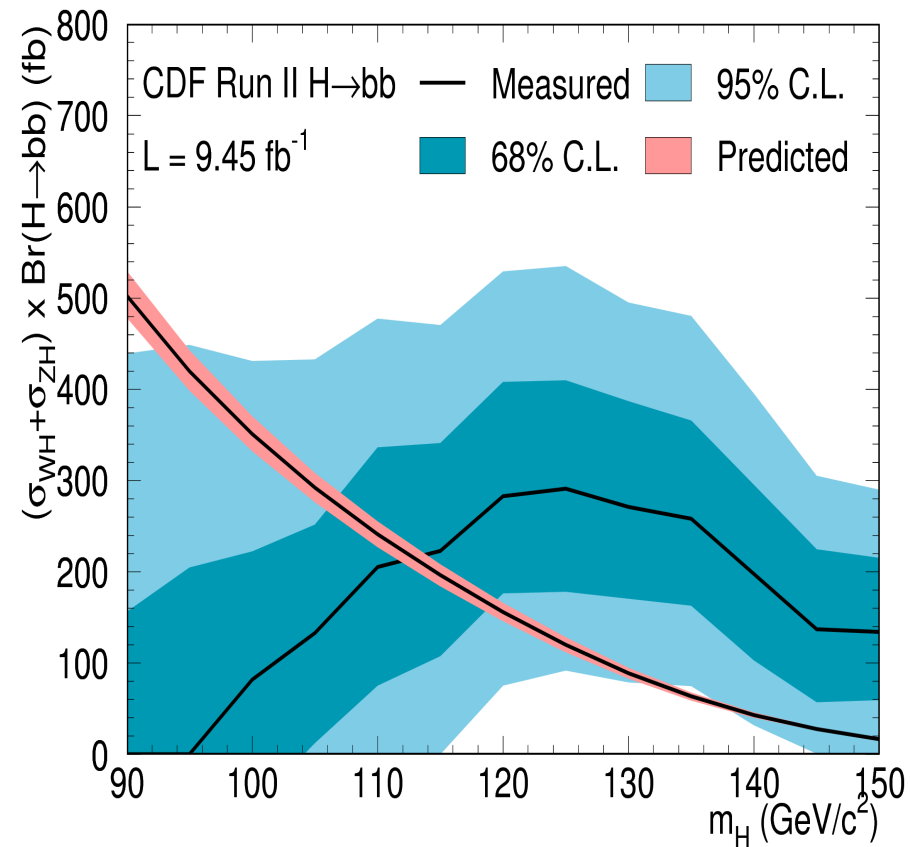
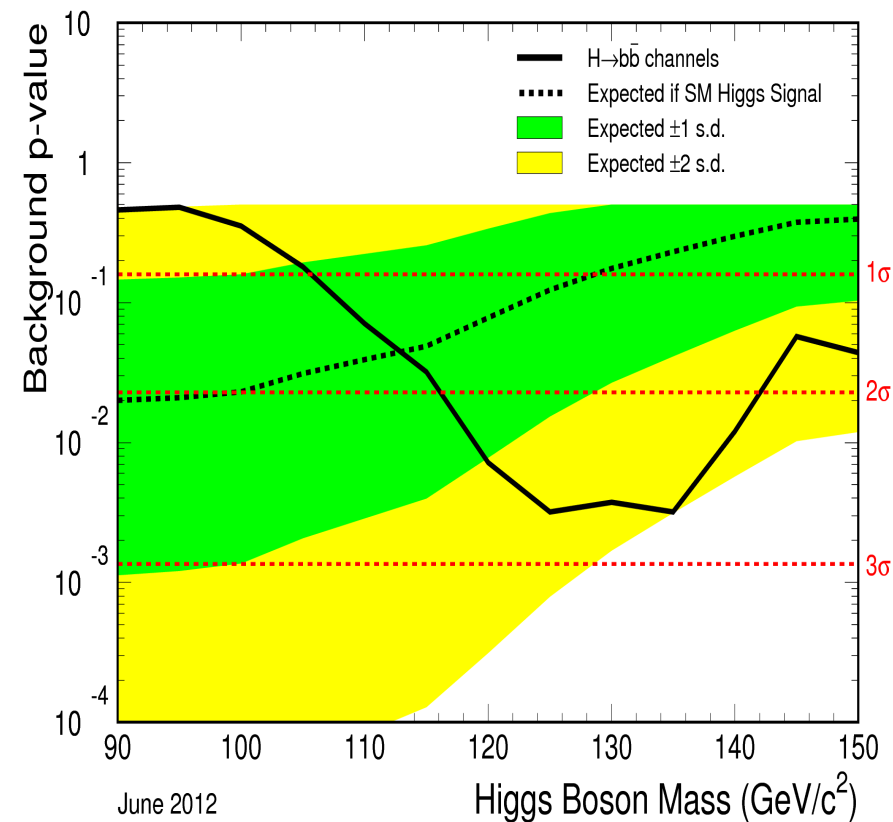
CDF $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ Combination

- Combining $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ separately to see where excess comes from.
- Excess mainly driven by $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, which has $>2\sigma$ excess in $115 < m_H < 140$ GeV.
- Set 95% CL Obs/Exp limits: 4.15/1.80 @ $m_H = 125$ GeV.



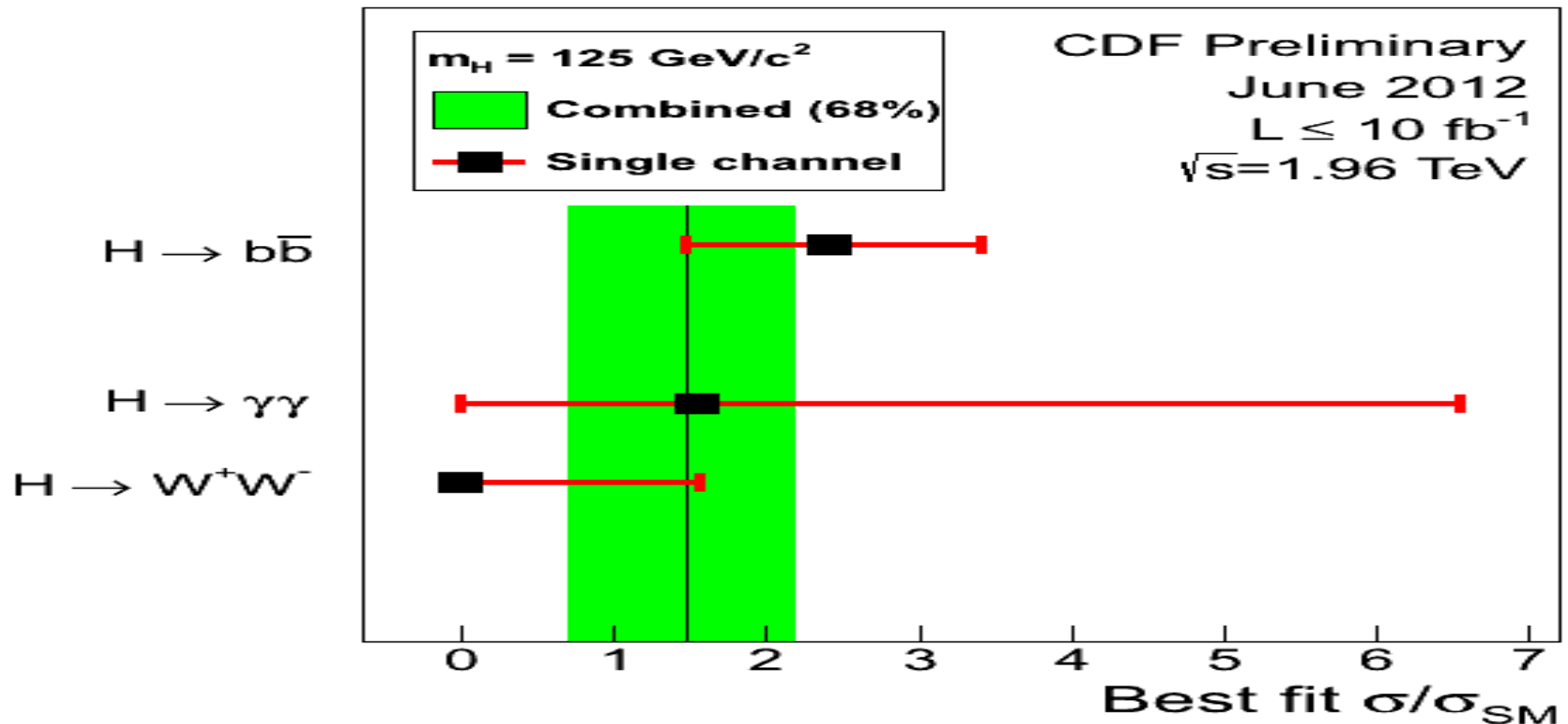
Quantifying $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ Excess:

- Calculating local p-value distribution for background-only hypothesis.
- Local p-value = 2.7σ at 135 GeV gives global p-value = 2.5σ with LEE factor 2.
- Signal strength is consistent with the SM predictions.



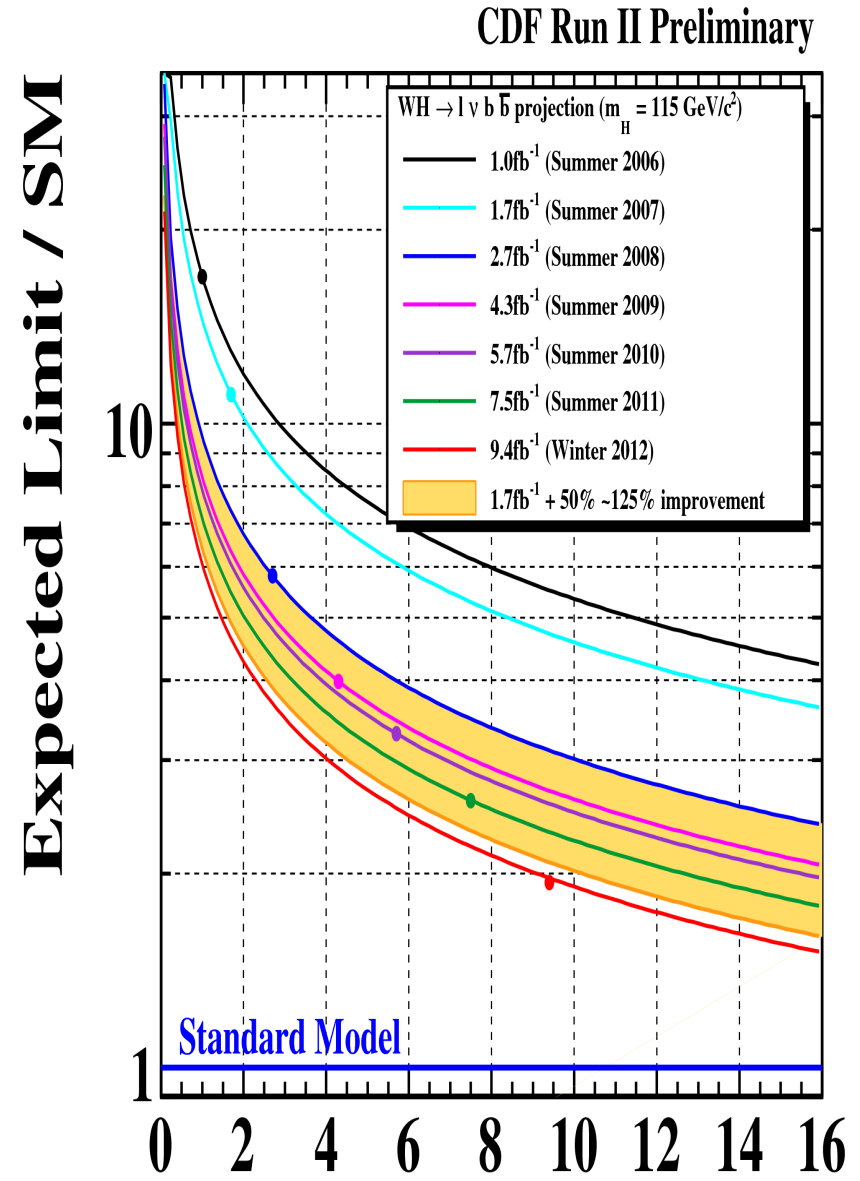
Comparison of Signal Strength

- Fit to data with $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, $\gamma\gamma$, WW , and combined signal cross section times BR respect to the SM prediction as a free parameter.
- Combined fit of 1.5 ± 0.7 , consistent with SM Higgs @ $m_H = 125$ GeV.



Conclusion

- With full dataset, many years hardwork, CDF have exceeded our most optimistic sensitivity projection based on 2007 summer results.
- CDF observed small excess of events in $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ in the mass range between 115 and 140 GeV with a global p-value $\sim 2.5\sigma$.
- This is exciting and looking forward to $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ discovery at LHC.



BACKUP

Compatible with SM Higgs at 125 GeV

- Compared LLR after injecting Higgs(125) to bkgd-only pseudo-experiments.
- MVA is not optimized for mass, but for S/B separation, expect a broad excess.

